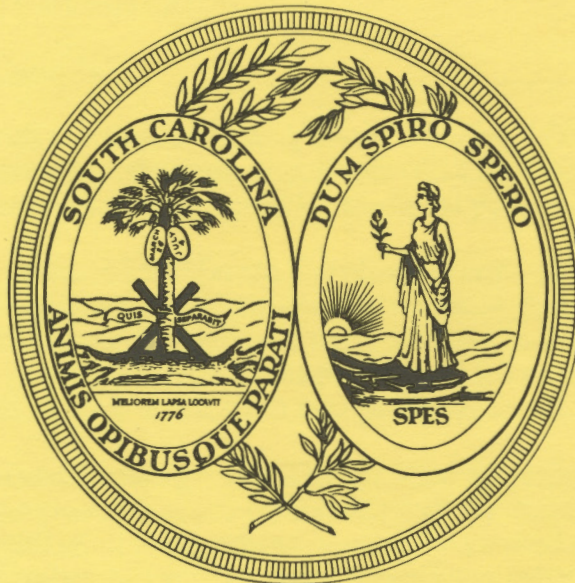


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**SOUTH CAROLINA  
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION  
DEPARTMENT**



**ANNUAL REPORT  
1990-1991**

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# South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department



JOE S. DUSENBURY, Commissioner

1410 Boston Avenue • Post Office Box 15 • West Columbia, South Carolina 29171-0015

October 15, 1991

The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell Jr.  
Governor, State of South Carolina  
State House  
Post Office Box 11369  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Campbell:

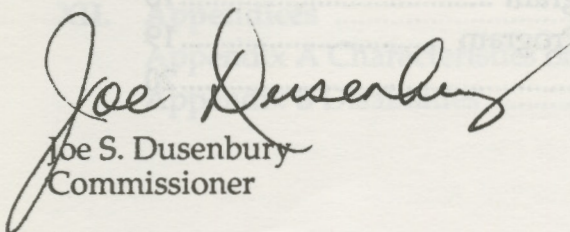
In compliance with the *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976*, I hereby submit to the General Assembly, through you, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1991.

The department served 42,987 South Carolinians with disabilities and rehabilitated 8,213 into gainful employment during fiscal year 1990-1991. Of the rehabilitated, 4,893 were individuals with severe disabilities (individuals with a disability or combination of disabilities which severely limited their ability to function in their work lives and personal lives).

Using the most recent figures gathered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration in Washington, D.C., our calculations show that the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department once again ranked number one in the country in the number of persons with disabilities rehabilitated and now working per 100,000 population. The national average is 83 persons rehabilitated per 100,000 population, yet the Vocational Rehabilitation Department rehabilitated 240 per 100,000 last year.

The department helped South Carolina's taxpayers, too, by putting 8,213 citizens with disabilities to work and, as a result, adding new taxpayers, adding money to the state's revenue and reducing the amount of tax money that would have been paid to these individuals.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Joe S. Dusenbury  
Commissioner

JSD:mbh  
Enclosure



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### **III. Key Staff Members**

#### **A. Executive Staff**

Joe S. Dusenbury ..... Commissioner  
Preston H. Coleman ..... Assistant Commissioner, Administrative  
Services  
Peter B. Howell ..... Assistant Commissioner, Program Evaluation  
and Training  
Paul G. Knight, Ed.D. .... Assistant Commissioner, Case Services  
P. Charles LaRosa Jr. .... Assistant Commissioner, Special Services  
David C. Lever ..... Assistant Commissioner, Comprehensive  
Programs  
John E. Batten IV ..... Attorney  
Durham E. Carter ..... Assistant to the Commissioner, Client  
Relations  
Allen T. Gantt Jr. .... Director, Personnel  
Vincent Rhodes Jr. .... Assistant to the Commissioner, Statewide  
Facilities  
Richard A. Vandiver ..... Director, Disability Determination Division

#### **B. Regional Programs**

Larry C. Bryant ..... Regional Program Supervisor  
Larry M. Harrelson ..... Regional Program Supervisor  
Raynold Stoudemayer ..... Regional Program Supervisor

#### **C. State Office Staff**

Lamar P. Brown ..... Director, Supply and Services  
Wilber M. Corder ..... Director, Procurement Services  
Thomas K. Curtis ..... Director, Accounting  
Thomas C. Hadwin ..... Supervisor, Program Audits  
Mary Beth M. Hill ..... Assistant Director, Public Information  
Anthony J. Langton Jr. .... Project Director, Center for Rehabilitation  
Technology Services  
William D. Leitner ..... Director, Property and Transportation  
Management  
John H. Lockman ..... Manager, Data Processing  
E. Houston McMillion ..... Director, Staff Development and Training  
Joseph N. Morris ..... Manager, Internal Audits



## **D. Other Supervisory Offices and Staff**

### **Aiken:**

Area VR Office  
Raymond W. Mizell  
855 York Street, N.E.

### **Allendale:**

VR Sub-office  
606 Walnut Street

### **Anderson:**

Area VR Office  
Robert E. Pettigrew  
3001 Mall Road

Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric  
Hospital  
Roger L. Pedrick  
U.S. #76 at Road #100

### **Beaufort:**

Area VR Office  
Ralph L. Tuten  
Highway #170

### **Camden:**

Area VR Office  
Roy E. Burbage  
15 Battleship Road Ext.

### **Charleston:**

Area VR Office  
James N. Benton  
4360 Dorchester Road

DDD Regional Office  
Michael H. Lussier  
209 Fairfield Park, Hwy. #7  
1064 Gardner Road

Medical University Hospital  
Facilities  
G. David Smoak  
Medical University of South  
Carolina  
171 Ashley Avenue

### **Columbia:**

Area VR Office  
H. Wehman Sieling  
1330 Boston Avenue  
West Columbia

Correctional Programs  
James L. Rice  
Watkins Pre-Release Center  
1700 St. Andrews Terrace Road

DDD Regional Office  
James S. Howie Jr.  
Suite 300  
3600 Forest Drive

G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric  
Hospital  
Frank V. Grobusky  
220 Faison Drive

Earle E. Morris Jr. Alcohol and  
Drug Addiction Treatment  
Center  
Frank V. Grobusky  
610 Faison Drive

State Hospital Rehabilitation  
Facility  
Frederick C. Jones  
Babcock Building  
2100 Bull Street

VR Sub-office  
Frederick A. Lord  
4600 Forest Drive, Suite 1

William S. Hall Psychiatric  
Institute  
Frederick C. Jones  
2414 Bull Street

Youth Services Facility  
Jack B. Herndon  
Birchwood Campus  
5000 Broad River Road



**Conway:**

Area VR Office  
Sally C. Daniel  
3009 4th Avenue

**Dillon:**

VR Sub-office  
South Second Avenue

**Florence:**

Area VR Office  
B. Keith Floyd  
W. Darlington Street at Jody

Palmetto Center  
Robert L. Stevens  
Route 2, Stokes Road

**Gaffney:**

VR Sub-office  
Ernest J. Hardin III  
1539 Old Georgia Highway

**Georgetown:**

VR Sub-office  
103 Queen Street

**Greenville:**

Area VR Office  
O.D. Parker  
105 Parkins Mill Road

DDD Regional Office  
Paul M. Kelly  
Suite 208  
300 University Ridge

Holmesview Center  
Joe E. Aiken  
Route 8  
Old Easley Bridge Road

**Greenwood:**

Area VR Office  
H. Chris Caver  
2345 Laurens Highway

**Hartsville:**

VR Sub-office  
118 West College Avenue

**Kingstree:**

VR Sub-office  
114 N. Academy Street

**Lancaster:**

Area VR Office  
Johnny Dewese  
Roddey Drive

**Laurens:**

Area VR Office  
Charles M. Wilson  
Laurens-Clinton Highway #76  
Clinton

**Marlboro:**

Area VR Office  
Larry M. McAlister  
Route 4, Box 66  
Bennettsville

**Moncks Corner:**

VR Sub-office  
111 Pine Street

**Newberry:**

VR Sub-office  
2119 Wilson Road, Hwy. #76

**Oconee-Pickens:**

Area VR Office  
2015 Wells Highway  
Seneca

**Orangeburg:**

Area VR Office  
John A. Lybrand  
780 Joe S. Jeffords Highway, S.E.

**Ridgeville:**

MacDougall Youth Program  
Duncan S. Felder Jr.  
Route 1, Highway #27

**Rock Hill:**

Area VR Office  
W. David Smith Jr.  
1020 Heckle Boulevard



**Spartanburg:**

Area VR Office  
C. Martin Isetts  
353 South Church Street

**Summerville:**

VR Sub-office  
Daniel A. Mendini  
133 East First North Street

**Sumter:**

Area VR Office  
Emmett W. Tolson Jr.  
1760 North Main Street

**Union:**

VR Sub-office  
Duncan By-Pass

**Walterboro:**

Area VR Office  
William B. Rogers  
Industrial Park  
521 Recold Road

**West Columbia:**

Automotive Mechanics Training  
Center  
Todd W. Blake  
Boston Avenue

Center for Rehabilitation  
Technology Services  
Anthony J. Langton Jr.  
1410-C Boston Avenue

**Evaluation Center**

Lucerne W. Melton  
1400 Boston Avenue

**Computer Training Program**

James L. Washam  
1410-A Boston Avenue

**DDD Central Office**

Richard A. Vandiver  
1252 Boston Avenue

**Independent Living Program**

David C. Lever  
1410-C Boston Avenue

**Muscular Development Program**

Alan C. Frederick  
1410-D Boston Avenue

**Rehabilitation Engineering  
Program**

Gregory W. McGrew  
1410-C Boston Avenue

**State Office**

1410 Boston Avenue

**Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School**

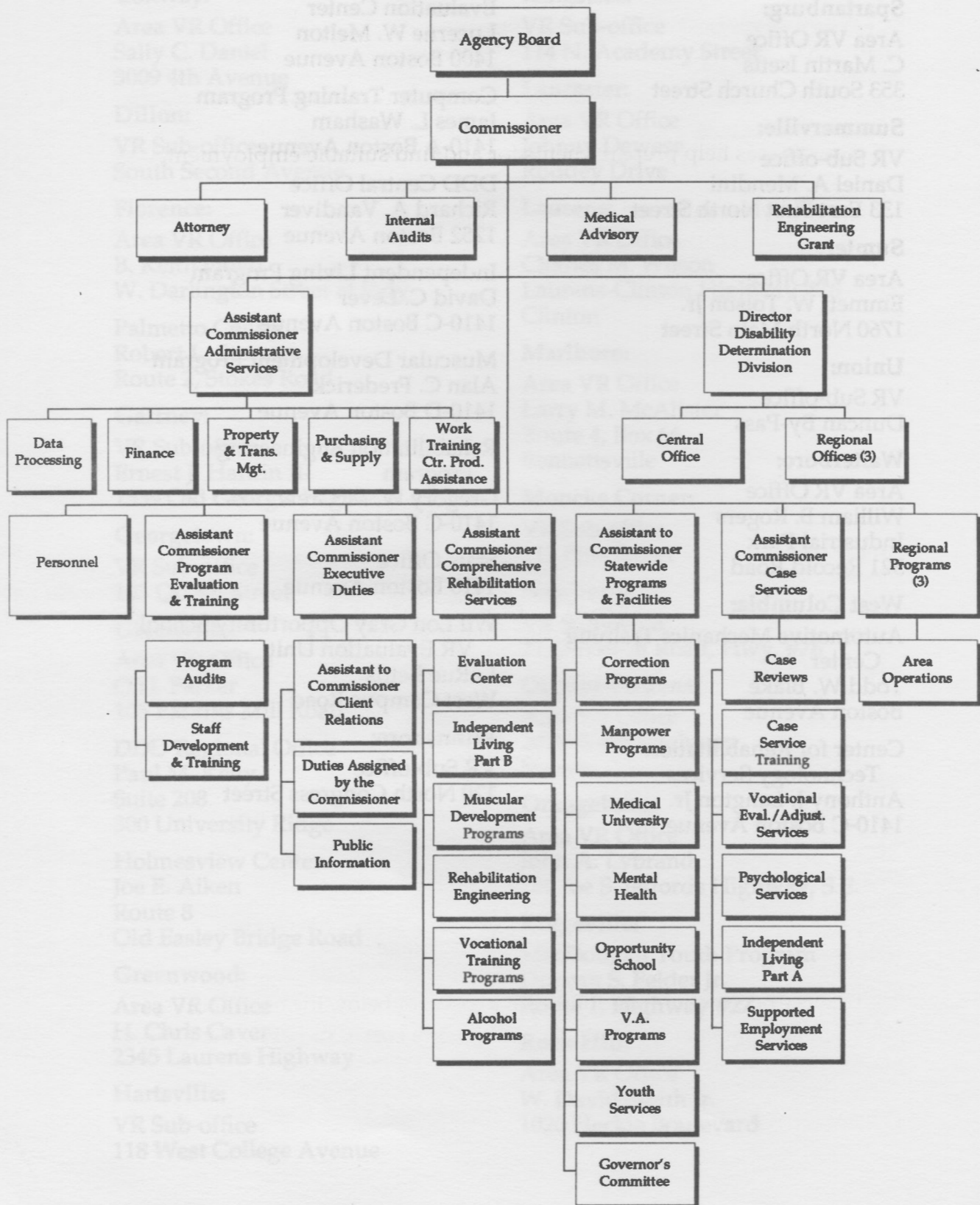
VR Evaluation Unit  
LaRue Bettis  
West Campus Road

**Winnsboro:**

VR Sub-office  
120 North Congress Street



## IV. Management Organizational Chart





## V. Internal Changes

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department opened its new facility in Hartsville. The new Hartsville Vocational Rehabilitation Sub-office replaced the office located at 1023 West Carolina Avenue in Hartsville. With the move the Vocational Rehabilitation Department expanded its evaluation services available to the citizens of Darlington County.

The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), an arm of the Department of Education in Washington, D.C., officially awarded a grant to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department in June.

The money will be used to establish the South Carolina Assistive Technology Project. (Adaptive aids or devices which help individuals with disabilities become more independent in education, employment, daily living and recreation are now referred to as assistive technology.)



## **VI. The South Carolina State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation**

The South Carolina State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation sets policy under which the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates.

The seven members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate, serve seven-year terms.

Each member represents one congressional district. There is one member-at-large.

E. Roy Stone Jr., Greenville  
4th Congressional District, 1993  
chairman

H. Lucius Laffitte, M.D., Allendale  
member-at-large, 1992  
vice chairman

Phillip J. Canders, Blythewood  
2nd Congressional District, 1994

Harry W. Findley, Anderson  
3rd Congressional District, 1996

H. Allen Morris, Moncks Corner  
6th Congressional District, 1995

Alease G. Samuels, Walterboro  
1st Congressional District, 1993

J. Hewlette Wasson, Laurens  
5th Congressional District, 1998

In addition, Joe S. Dusenbury, commissioner of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, serves as the agency's secretary.



## VII. History

### 1920

World War I creates a need for a program to return a large population of veterans with disabilities to gainful employment.

President Woodrow Wilson signs into law the Smith-Fess Act making available financial aid to all states — aid to help them develop programs of guidance, training and placement for people whose physical disabilities make them vocationally handicapped.

### 1927

Such a rehabilitation program does not start in South Carolina until 1927, when the South Carolina General Assembly authorizes the state superintendent of education to accept the federal funds available for vocational rehabilitation and to create the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the South Carolina Department of Education.

With a staff of two people, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation begins providing vocational training through vocational schools in Charleston and Greenville and through on-the-job training.

### 1943

The passage of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943 drastically changes vocational rehabilitation by extending services to individuals with mental retardation.

The act also provides that a rehabilitation client can receive any service necessary to realize full employment potential and makes federal funds available to provide required medical, surgical, and other physical restoration services.

### 1954

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1954 improves financing for the program in order to help the states improve their services.

This act also makes it possible for a separate commission to administer South Carolina's vocational rehabilitation program.

### 1957

The South Carolina General Assembly sees this as an opportunity for vocational rehabilitation to help South Carolinians with disabilities and passes legislation, Act 108, in 1957 to make South Carolina's program a separate state agency with permanent agency status.

The newly-created South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department goes right to work — creating a network of local offices to better serve the major population areas in the state and developing a network of referrals.

South Carolina becomes the first state in the nation to set up a rehabilitation facility within a state hospital setting to provide services to the institutionalized person with mental illness. It is also one of the first states to work with individuals with mental retardation within institutions.



## **1960-1972**

In 1960 the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department establishes in Greenville the first area vocational rehabilitation work training center.

To better utilize tax dollars, the department begins to enter into cooperative agreements with other state agencies and institutions including the Department of Corrections, the South Carolina Department of Education, local school districts and the Medical University of South Carolina.

## **1973**

The department's mission changes when the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, federal legislation which places emphasis on services for persons with severe disabilities, is passed.

## **1976**

The department opens its first West Columbia Campus facility, an evaluation facility with 18 beds serving clients from all areas of the state. The building was named to honor Dill D. Beckman who retired in 1976.

## **1979**

The Independent Living Program, funded by a federal grant, is established. This program allows the department to increase the independence level of people with more severe disabilities, people who will probably never join the work force.

## **1984**

The department launches its Computer Training Program, providing instruction in computer programming to carefully-selected, highly-qualified persons with disabilities.

Construction ends on the 34,000-square-foot state headquarters, the Joe S. Dusenbury State Office Building, located on Boston Avenue in West Columbia. It houses the administrative and support services departments of the statewide vocational rehabilitation program.

## **1986**

The department builds a Barrier-Free Model Home on the West Columbia Campus to demonstrate ways people with mobility difficulties might increase their homes' accessibility.

## **1987**

The department adds a Rehabilitation Engineering Program in July. This program looks at the physical barriers individuals with disabilities encounter and uses an engineering approach toward helping those individuals on the job, at home, etc.

The Computer Training Program moves to a new facility, the Robert E. McNair Building, and adds computer assisted drafting and automated office occupations to its curriculum.

The department opens an 18-bedroom dormitory, the Richard W. Riley Building, attached to the computer training program building. The building houses trainees from across the state during their training.



In October the department's Muscular Development Program dedicates its new building, an ultramodern facility featuring state-of-the-art physical therapy equipment, a therapeutic swimming pool, a well-equipped exercise area and a steam room. The building was named the Ernest "Fritz" Hollings Building to honor Hollings for his long time service to the department.

The department begins the Center for Rehabilitation Technology Services (CRTS), funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), an agency of the United States Department of Education.

The center assesses the need for, improves, and expands the application of technology-related services to persons with disabilities and develops test models of delivery systems for rehabilitation technology services in South Carolina.

#### **1988**

In December the J.M. Foundation selects two of the department's programs as finalists in the 1988 Search for Excellence competition.

The foundation honors the computer programmer training course and the Vocational Rehabilitation/Citizens and Southern National Bank's Job Readiness Program as two of the nation's finest service programs.

#### **1990**

In August the department celebrates the passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act. During this ceremony the department dedicates the recently-completed facilities of the Center for Comprehensive Programs on the West Columbia Campus.

In October, the Rehabilitation Services Administration in Washington, D.C., names the Vocational Rehabilitation Department's Computer Training Program as one of the nation's five exemplary programs that increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

In December, the J.M. Foundation honors the department's Aiken Vocational Rehabilitation Training Center as a finalist in its 1990 Search for Excellence competition.

#### **1991**

In February the department opens its Hartsville Vocational Rehabilitation Sub-office which replaces the facilities located at 1023 West Carolina Avenue in Hartsville.

In June, the department receives a grant from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, establishing the South Carolina Assistive Technology Project. The project will help create assistive technology service delivery programs for people with disabilities throughout the state. Assistive technology uses adaptive aids or devices to help individuals with disabilities become more independent.



## **VIII. Programs**

### **A. The Process**

South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department offices across the state provide vocational rehabilitation services to South Carolinians with disabilities.

These services help prepare clients for and help them find suitable employment.

During fiscal year 1990–1991, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department successfully rehabilitated 8,213 South Carolinians with disabilities.

### **Eligibility**

Any individual who has a physical or mental disability which, for that individual, constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment — but for which there is a reasonable expectation that with vocational rehabilitation services that individual could be employed — is eligible to receive services from the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department.

### **Evaluation**

Once an individual applies to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the vocational rehabilitation counselor arranges a medical evaluation to identify the physical and/or mental disability.

During the diagnostic evaluation phase, the staff identifies those job-related functions the individual can and cannot perform through standardized testing, counseling, work sampling, work evaluation and/or a review of past work history.

Once the staff establishes that the individual is eligible to receive services from the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the counselor and the individual use the information gathered during the evaluation to develop an individualized written rehabilitation program, a program of services tailored specifically for that client.

This individualized written rehabilitation program outlines specific rehabilitation services designed to reduce, remove or accommodate the client's vocational disability or disabilities. It takes into consideration the client's medical, social, psychological and vocational needs, interests, and aptitudes as identified by the evaluation.

### **Counseling and Guidance**

Counseling and guidance services are primarily provided within the counselor/client relationship throughout the entire rehabilitation program.



### **Job Placement**

All services contribute toward the client's job placement.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department considers no client rehabilitated until he or she begins working on a job suited to his or her vocational capacities and physical abilities.

### **Additional Services**

Some clients may require additional services prior to job placement like adjustment services, extra training, the provision of artificial appliances or other services.

The department purchases other services based on the clients' economic need and ability to participate in their rehabilitation.

### **Adjustment Services**

During the client's participation in rehabilitation services, the client may receive adjustment services, if necessary — classes in which the client works to develop social skills, job interviewing skills, job survival skills, coping skills, and good hygiene skills, for example — as well as training in the rehabilitation center to build work tolerance, endurance, work skills, etc.

These services help the client learn to deal with day-to-day situations and problems and learn to get along in the community and on the job.

### **Training**

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department may sponsor, when appropriate, some clients' course work or special skills training through vocational schools, trade schools, technical schools, business schools, colleges or universities — when such course work equips the client with the skills needed to improve his or her marketability and if the client is unable to obtain assistance through other sources.

### **Artificial Appliances**

If a client needs a wheelchair, limb, brace, hearing aid, or other kind of artificial appliance in order to perform satisfactorily on the job, the department may help provide these artificial appliances.

### **Other**

In addition, the department may help some clients by providing other miscellaneous services.

For instance, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department may help them acquire occupational licenses, tools, equipment or supplies — if these services significantly increase their employment or self-employment prospects.



### **Follow-up**

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department provides follow-up services to every client placed in gainful employment.

Follow-up services help ensure not only that the client's rehabilitation is successful but also that both the client and the employer are satisfied.

The client's counselor remains available to the client even after that client begins work in order to assist the client should any problems arise.

### **B. The Center for Comprehensive Programs**

Innovative services offered by the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department at its Center for Comprehensive Programs in West Columbia provide new opportunities for people with severe physical disabilities.

Here a team of rehabilitation specialists administers thorough client evaluations and provides services such as physical therapy, occupational therapy, recreation therapy, psychological services, rehabilitation engineering services, adaptive aquatics, pain management, and independent living services.

Integrating these services enables the center to offer creative, realistic approaches to vocational rehabilitation.

The following components make up the Center for Comprehensive Programs: the Barrier-Free Model Home, the Evaluation Center, the Computer Training Program, the Independent Living Program, the Muscular Development Program and the Rehabilitation Engineering Program.

#### **Barrier-Free Model Home**

The center features a model home designed and built in 1986 to demonstrate ways people with mobility difficulties might make their own homes more accessible.

The 1,800-square-foot home's entrance, interior and patio are free of architectural barriers, while the interior demonstrates numerous features which make a home more accessible for people with physical disabilities.

For instance, the lowered position of the thermostat and all the light switches, the raised electrical outlets, the added grab bars, and the wide doorways are all part of the design.

Commercially-available appliances, furniture and other devices have been carefully selected to show how easily an individual can make a home more livable for someone with limited mobility and dexterity.

The home is open during normal business hours and by appointment for tours and consultation with a knowledgeable professional.



### **Evaluation Center**

The nucleus of the Center for Comprehensive Programs is the Evaluation Center. This center currently serves up to 30 resident clients from across the state in addition to 20 day clients from the Midlands area.

In the Evaluation Center clients undergo intense vocational evaluation in conjunction with other specialized services for the purpose of determining the client's vocational potential.

In addition to a special services coordinator and two vocational evaluators, staff includes an adjustment specialist, a psychologist, two occupational therapists, nurses and dietary staff.

The center also offers a four-week residential/day Pain Management Program and an Industrial Rehabilitation Program.

In the Pain Management Program, individuals who could no longer work or enjoy daily activities because of their recurring pain learn appropriate ways to manage that pain through education, relaxation techniques, exercise and proper body mechanics. The success of this Pain Management Program is evident in the number of people who have been able to rejoin the work force and resume a more normal life-style.

During fiscal year 1990-1991, 118 individuals participated in the Pain Management Program.

In the Industrial Rehabilitation Program, implemented in the fall of 1990, the department works with individuals who have a recent musculoskeletal injury. By simulating job tasks and using work-hardening techniques, the program strives to physically condition these individuals so that they can return to work.

The Evaluation Center served a total of 437 South Carolinians with severe disabilities during fiscal year 1990-1991.

### **Computer Training Program**

The Computer Training Program has evolved from its initial mission, to train people with severe disabilities as computer programmers, into a multi-faceted program which simultaneously trains people with severe disabilities in programming, computer assisted drafting and automated office occupations.

The program operates within a modern Vocational Training Center adjacent to an 18-room dormitory for trainees from across the state.

An active Business Advisory Council, composed of business, education and government executives, assists the department in screening candidates, selecting students, developing curricula, evaluating student performance, and placing trainees in internships and permanent employment.

The Association of Rehabilitation Programs in Data Processing once again honored the Computer Training Program for its 100 percent placement rate for programmer trainees. This is the fifth time this program has received this national award in the seven years the association has presented it.



In fiscal year 1990–1991 four clients finished computer programmer training, four completed automated office occupations course and seven received training in computer-assisted drafting.

### **Independent Living Program**

Funded substantially by a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Education, the Independent Living Program is completing its 12th successful year serving individuals with more severe disabilities from the four county target area.

The major objective of the Independent Living Program is to impact positively upon the lives of the severely disabled population and their primary care givers. Although most of these individuals have little expectation of securing competitive employment, the Independent Living Program offers services geared toward increasing their independence in activities of daily living, thereby increasing their self-esteem and often decreasing the demand for care givers and attendants.

In fiscal year 1990–1991, the Independent Living Program had 53 new referrals and developed 32 independent living plans. The case load totals 124, referral and active.

The Independent Living Program continues to operate a much needed and successful equipment loan program and loaned 192 pieces of equipment to 168 individuals during fiscal year 1990–1991. In addition, the program added new equipment.

Complementing services offered by the Independent Living staff, a group of consumers offers peer counseling. These individuals help plan activities (seminars, etc.) and visit people with disabilities to offer their support.

This year the Independent Living Program sponsored seminars on SSI and security, topics identified as needed by surveying people with disabilities. These cooperative seminars help persons with disabilities recognize and utilize available resources in their work toward greater independence.

### **Muscular Development Program**

After spending the last two years developing and refining programs, the Muscular Development Program's third year of operation saw a significant increase in services by providing services to 852 clients, a 32 percent increase over last year.

The program continued to emphasize the need to enhance programs and services for clients with the most severe physical disabilities.

The staff upgraded both equipment and programs with the needs of wheelchair users in mind.

Staff continued to coordinate the use of physical therapy and rehabilitation engineering to ensure that they professionally and competently met clients' equipment needs (particularly wheelchair needs).



In addition, the program continued to evaluate clients, train clients, and improve the physical skills and fitness of clients with physical disabilities to enhance their employment potential.

### **Rehabilitation Engineering Program**

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department initiated the Rehabilitation Engineering Program in 1987 to assist its vocational rehabilitation counselors by selectively applying engineering skills and technology to help their clients overcome employment barriers related to their disabilities.

Rehabilitation engineering looks at the physical barriers that individuals with disabilities encounter and uses an engineering approach toward helping those individuals on the job, at home, etc.

In this process, the rehabilitation engineer first identifies the client's need(s) related to his or her ability to perform a required task.

Then, the engineer applies the appropriate technology to address that need. Such applications may include the purchase of commercially-available aids and devices, the design and fabrication of custom devices, or the application of ergonomic principles.

The vocational rehabilitation counselor refers clients to the engineering program for one or more of four primary services: job accommodation, adaptive seating, home accessibility, and mobility aids.

The rehabilitation engineer, a mechanical technician and an administrative specialist provide these services.

The program operates from a facility which includes clinical workspace, staff offices and a mechanical shop complete with fabrication tools.

This year the staff developed a system designed to ensure that wheelchairs purchased for clients specifically met their needs and provided them with maximum function.

They also developed a motorized device to help a supervisor with a back injury move heavy laundry carts.

They designed and installed an electronic interface which allowed clients with severe disabilities to independently control powered wheelchairs.

The need for and use of one service offered by the program, the Custom Contour Measurement Chair, used in conjunction with a device at the University of Virginia which produces customized seat cushions for individuals with pressure sore problems, continued to increase. The staff can now also enhance client function with newer and better body support devices and techniques.

The program provided services to 159 referrals, an increase of eight percent over the previous year: 53 in adaptive seating, 30 in home accessibility, 53 in job accommodation and 58 prescriptions for mobility aids. (Some clients received a combination of services.)



### **C. Work Training Centers**

The 19 community-based work training centers the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates allow the department to coordinate, develop and provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to South Carolinians with disabilities in their own communities.

Each center, built from the same prototype, combines the area office and a work training center. The centers serve all disability groups and provides vocational assessment as well as personal, social and work adjustment training.

Vocational assessment, provided by the staff at the center, includes intelligence, aptitude, interest, and achievement testing; with hands-on work sample administration, and actual work evaluation. The Vocational Rehabilitation Department uses these methods to identify a client's limitations, assets and employment potential.

The center also provides comprehensive adjustment training which may include personal living skills groups, world of work classes, activities of daily living classes, and work adjustment through the utilization of contract activities, academic classes and other services.

Vocational rehabilitation counselors serving the area's citizens refer clients to the work training center. Most of these clients need adjustment training services to accommodate and/or overcome their vocational disabilities.

The department uses these centers to build solid, mutually beneficial relationships with businesses — relationships that benefit the client, the department and the business.

The clients benefit from the real-work training experiences which help to develop worker traits that persons with disabilities need to succeed in competitive employment. Contract work performed for business and industry provides this needed experience.

These clients learn how to be productive workers by learning about time cards, production tickets, proper use of lunch hours and break times, communicating with their supervisors, relationships with co-workers, building endurance, etc.

Both the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department and business and industry in South Carolina benefit from this close relationship.

Business and industry get job-ready employees — employees who have received extensive training in both work skills and good work behaviors.

Employers often receive tax benefits for employing workers with disabilities.

Many employers subcontract with the Vocational Rehabilitation Department by providing contract work to the centers for use in the real-work training of individuals with disabilities.

These employers find that the center's clients can not only perform the work required in these contracts but also that their work often exceeds the employers' quality expectations and that they often save money.



The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department owns center buildings in the following locations:

Aiken: 855 York Street, N.E.  
Anderson: 3001 Mall Road  
Beaufort: Highway #170  
Camden: 15 Battleship Road Extension  
Charleston: 4360 Dorchester Road  
Columbia: 1330 Boston Avenue, West Columbia  
Conway: 3009 4th Avenue  
Florence: W. Darlington Street at Jody  
Greenville: 105 Parkins Mill Road  
Greenwood: 2345 Laurens Highway  
Lancaster: Roddey Drive  
Laurens: Laurens-Clinton Highway #76, Clinton  
Marlboro: Route 4, Box 66, Bennettsville  
Oconee-Pickens: 2015 Wells Highway, Seneca  
Orangeburg: 780 Joe S. Jeffords Highway, S.E.  
Rock Hill: 1020 Heckle Boulevard  
Spartanburg: 353 South Church Street  
Sumter: 1760 North Main Street  
Walterboro: 521 Recold Road

In fiscal year 1990-1991, these centers served 7,607 persons, with a statewide average daily attendance of 1,114.

#### **D. Rehabilitation Services**

##### **Center for Rehabilitation Technology Services**

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates the Center for Rehabilitation Technology Services (CRTS) with funding from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, an agency of the U.S. Department of Education.

The center's purpose is to assess the need for, improve and expand the application of technology related services to persons with disabilities and to develop test models of delivery systems for rehabilitation technology services in South Carolina.

Rehabilitation technology or assistive technology offers increased personal independence in education, employment, independent living activities and recreation to people with disabilities. Assistive technology involves the use of aids and devices to help persons with disabilities perform basic tasks such as driving a car, eating and speaking.

The center works with numerous outside agencies and programs to address the needs of South Carolinians of all ages and with any type of disability by providing information, training and technical services.



### **Cooperative Statewide Facilities**

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates cooperative programs in numerous school districts and institutions of other state agencies.

These programs, located across the state, allow the department to reach persons with substance abuse/dependence problems, inmates with disabilities, veterans with disabilities, hospital patients, persons with mental illness, and high school and post-secondary level students with disabilities.

A list of other state agencies' facilities where the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates a cooperative program follows:

G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital, Columbia

Medical University Hospital Facilities, Charleston

Amputee Clinic

Cardio-Vascular Facility

Peripheral Vascular Facility

Psychiatric Rehabilitation Facility

Referral Unit

Speech and Hearing Facility

Earle E. Morris Jr. Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment Center,  
Columbia

Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital, Anderson

Public Offender Facilities

Alcohol Treatment Unit, Columbia

Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center, Greenville

Campbell Work Center, Columbia

Coastal Work Center, Charleston

MacDougall Correction Center, Ridgeville

State Park Work Unit, Columbia

Watkins Pre-Release Center, Columbia

South Carolina Department of Youth Services, Columbia

South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, Spartanburg

South Carolina State Hospital, Columbia

VA Hospital/VR Facility, Charleston

Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School, West Columbia

William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute, Columbia

### **Public Offender Project**

In its Public Offender Project, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department provides vocational rehabilitation services to incarcerated public offenders and ex-offenders with physical or mental disabilities.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates this program in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services in order to prepare offenders with disabilities for employment.



Last year, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department served 5,228 public offenders and rehabilitated 1,160.

As needed, the department provides assessment, counseling and guidance, personal and social adjustment, placement, training, and follow-up services.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections now operates seven work centers and two pre-release centers. The Vocational Rehabilitation Department works in most of these centers helping the client return to the community and providing follow-up services once the client has returned.

Since the public offender with a disability receives services while incarcerated and after release, that public offender receives the reinforcement necessary to enhance his or her successful rehabilitation.

Counselors, located in strategic areas of the state, serve primarily those vocational rehabilitation clients released from various institutions within the correctional setting.

### **Public Schools Program**

Through cooperative agreements with the Department of Education and local school districts, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department provides rehabilitation services to students with mental or physical disabilities which affect their ability to work to help ensure their effective transition from school to the adult work world.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department supplies the staff to provide vocational rehabilitation services and to direct program operations as well as the staff to perform vocational evaluation studies and hold adjustment classes.

The schools provide space for the programs and certified special education or vocational teachers.

In addition, the vocational rehabilitation counselors help with job placement after the students finish high school and after the vocational rehabilitation counselor determines they are ready for the labor market.

At this time, all of South Carolina's school districts have some or all of the four components a comprehensive program can possess: (1) a vocational rehabilitation counselor in the local vocational rehabilitation area office who serves as a liaison between the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the school district and who handles all the district's referrals, (2) an on-site vocational rehabilitation counselor, (3) an evaluation/adjustment specialist, and (4) a work production component.

With or without such comprehensive programs, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department serves all school districts from the area office closest to the district.

In the work production component, businesses and industries enter into contracts with the Vocational Rehabilitation Department. These contracts usually involve production or assembly line type work. In this component the students can then establish good work habits and gain training for the job



market — in addition to making money based on the amount of work they produce.

Any student who meets the general eligibility requirements of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department is eligible.

A program of services is also available for youth out of school. In this program the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department may return these individuals to school, may place them in on-the-job training, or may place them in some specialized vocational training program in keeping with their abilities and interests.

For most participating students, these programs are their first real orientation to and success in the world of work.

### **Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Disability Recipients**

Since the beginning of the disability programs, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department has served eligible Social Security disability beneficiaries and Supplemental Security Income disability recipients.

And, with the help of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, many Social Security disability beneficiaries and Supplemental Security Income disability recipients with severe disabilities return to the labor market no longer needing Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income payments.

### **Youth Services**

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Youth Services, provides rehabilitation services to eligible youth with physical or mental disabilities within the Department of Youth Services Correctional Facilities.

As a result of this agreement, 346 Department of Youth Services students within the Department of Youth Services Correctional Facilities received vocational rehabilitation services in fiscal year 1990–1991.

## **E. Specific Disability Target Programs**

### **Substance Abuse/Dependence**

During the 1990–1991 fiscal year, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department served 4,293 clients disabled by alcohol abuse or dependence and 3,056 disabled by other drug abuse or dependence.

Of these, the department successfully rehabilitated 1,090 persons with alcohol abuse or dependence problems and 771 persons with other drug abuse or dependence problems.

Two treatment centers administered by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department provide inpatient therapy to the substance abuser. Palmetto Center



in Florence served 597 residents this past year, while Holmesview Center, located in Greenville, served 311.

Both centers support the referring vocational rehabilitation field counselors who assume responsibility for follow-up services once the client returns home.

The centers, which serve as major treatment resources for employed workers in danger of losing their jobs due to substance abuse or dependence problems, provide a much needed service for the employee as well as the employer.

Both Palmetto Center and Holmesview Center conduct Community Training Seminars for local community professionals and lay persons.

Both centers also operate outpatient and family treatment groups.

Vocational rehabilitation counselors and mental health counselors also use the Earle E. Morris Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment Center for clients needing inpatient therapy for the misuse of alcohol and other drugs. A vocational rehabilitation unit at the center provides clients with comprehensive vocational assessment and personal and social adjustment training services.

The programs for treatment of alcohol and drug abuse or dependence use other community resources such as Alcoholics Anonymous and county commissions on alcohol and drug abuse to augment their effectiveness.

### **Cardiac Rehabilitation Program**

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department in cooperation with the South Carolina Medical Association and the American Heart Association South Carolina Affiliate Inc. provide specialized vocational rehabilitation services within cardiac rehabilitation programs throughout the state.

The recovering cardiac patient may find it difficult to return to his old job responsibilities after treatment for cardiovascular disease. Or, his old job may not be waiting for him because his employer lacked an understanding of heart disease and the limitations the employee may experience after treatment.

A certified cardiac program must include a vocational rehabilitation counselor to provide services that will enhance the patient/client's ability to return to productive activity. Each vocational rehabilitation counselor who works with the cardiac program has expertise in the effects of cardiac disabilities on employment.

Based on the cardiac patient's vocational profile, as well as the medical recommendation of the cardiac rehabilitation team and the client's referring physician, a prescription for the client's complete rehabilitation is developed.

In addition to providing the usual vocational rehabilitation services, the vocational rehabilitation counselor works with the cardiac patient and helps that patient maintain job stability, identify alternative job opportunities,



recognize stress factors on the job, make dietary and life-style changes, and even modify behaviors on the job, in recreation and in social situations.

At the present time, the department has cooperative statements of understanding with cardiac rehabilitation units in 21 hospitals.

During fiscal year 1990-1991, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department received 579 new clients who were referred by cardiac rehabilitation programs.

In all, 855 persons from cardiac rehabilitation programs were served by the department. Of those, 409 returned to suitable employment as a result of the services provided.

### **Deaf and Hearing Impaired Program**

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department administers a program for the deaf and hearing impaired which uses specially trained staff members located throughout the state.

These staff members receive extensive training in communication skills for conversing with deaf persons, as well as training in the audiological, psychological and vocational problems of persons with hearing impairments.

These staff members include:

- State Coordinator for Deaf Services
- Counselors
- Evaluators/Adjustment Specialists
- Production Coordinators
- Rehabilitation Aide
- Rehabilitation Assistants

Physicians, schools for students with physical disabilities, artificial audiological appliance companies, educational institutions, interested individuals, deaf consumers and other human service related programs all referred clients to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department's program for the deaf and hearing impaired in fiscal year 1990-1991.

Cases accepted for services under the program included the following:

	<b><u>Served:</u></b>	<b><u>Rehabilitated:</u></b>
Deafness, pre-lingual	345	61
Deafness, pre-vocational	58	9
Deafness, post-vocational	40	12
Hard of hearing, pre-lingual	303	59
Hard of hearing, pre-vocational	276	71
Hard of hearing, post-vocational	<u>526</u>	<u>172</u>
Total	1,548	384



The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department continues to work to provide adequate services through local speech and hearing centers throughout the state and within the medical community and to become more involved with the deaf community and their organizations — thus providing a channel of communication between the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the hearing impaired population.

### **Mental Illness**

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department provides vocational rehabilitation services to clients with mental illness from the institutional programs and community agencies of the Department of Mental Health and other service providers.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department has developed cooperative programs with the South Carolina Department of Mental Health to serve individuals in the Earle E. Morris Alcohol and Drug Addiction Center, G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital, Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital, South Carolina State Hospital, William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute and the community.

During fiscal year 1990–1991, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department served 14,592 people and rehabilitated 2,823 people diagnosed as having mental illness, excluding those with alcohol, drug addiction and drug abuse problems.

### **F. Disability Determination Division**

The Disability Determination Division processes Social Security Disability claims under the provisions of the Social Security Act and the Supplemental Security Income Program.

Individuals receive benefits from these programs when physical or mental impairment prevents the performance of work activity.

Under both programs, benefits continue only until the individual medically recovers and is able to work. A number of work incentives apply to both programs and encourage the disabled individual to return to work by protecting their entitlement to cash payments and other benefits.

A team, consisting of a disability examiner and a physician, makes the disability decisions.

These professional personnel are trained in the careful and objective evaluation of medical and vocational factors under the requirements of the Social Security law. It is their responsibility to ensure that sound medical evidence is obtained, that vocational factors are considered when appropriate, and that the decision to allow or deny benefits meets all requirements of the Social Security law.

The division operates from four locations. Regional Offices in Columbia, Charleston and Greenville process Social Security disability claims. The



Administrative Office and the Appeals and State Claims Unit are located together in West Columbia.

The Appeals and State Claims Unit conducts face-to-face hearings with individuals whose benefit termination has been proposed and arranges medical examinations for the Office of Hearings and Appeals. The unit also processes a separate work load of state claims which includes claims for the South Carolina Retirement System's retirement disability program and long-term disability program; claims for the State Health and Human Services Finance Commission for Medicaid eligibility based on disability; and claims for the South Carolina Comptroller General's Office associated with the Homestead Exemption Act.

During the past fiscal year, the Disability Determination Division processed 41,000 claims for disability benefits. This includes disability determinations made for state employees in cooperation with the South Carolina Retirement Systems.

At the end of 1990, 54,000 workers with disabilities in the state were receiving more than \$28 million each month. Their auxiliary dependents, which includes over 18,000 children, were receiving approximately \$4 million each month.

In addition, some 62,000 persons with disabilities, including blindness, were receiving \$16.5 million in monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments. This includes over 6,000 children who were blind or had other disabilities.

In addition to determining disability, the staff also reviews each claim and decides whether the individual has potential for vocational rehabilitation.

Because of the large number of disability cases processed, this division is an important source for referrals of individuals with disabilities who are not prepared to go directly into the work force. These people then receive services through the Vocational Rehabilitation Department.

Referrals who receive services through the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and become employed no longer receive Social Security benefits.



## IX. Expenditures

### A. The Cost of Rehabilitation

The average cost for rehabilitation per person last year was \$4,905 — only a fraction of the annual cost per case at many state institutions such as hospitals, prisons and treatment centers.

A number of advisory committees and boards serve as an invaluable resource to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department in the planning and delivery of services to South Carolinians with disabilities.

The department also uses volunteers in other areas such as recreation in residential and other facilities.





## B. Annual Expense

The total operating expense of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department during fiscal year 1990–1991 totaled \$59,196,475.

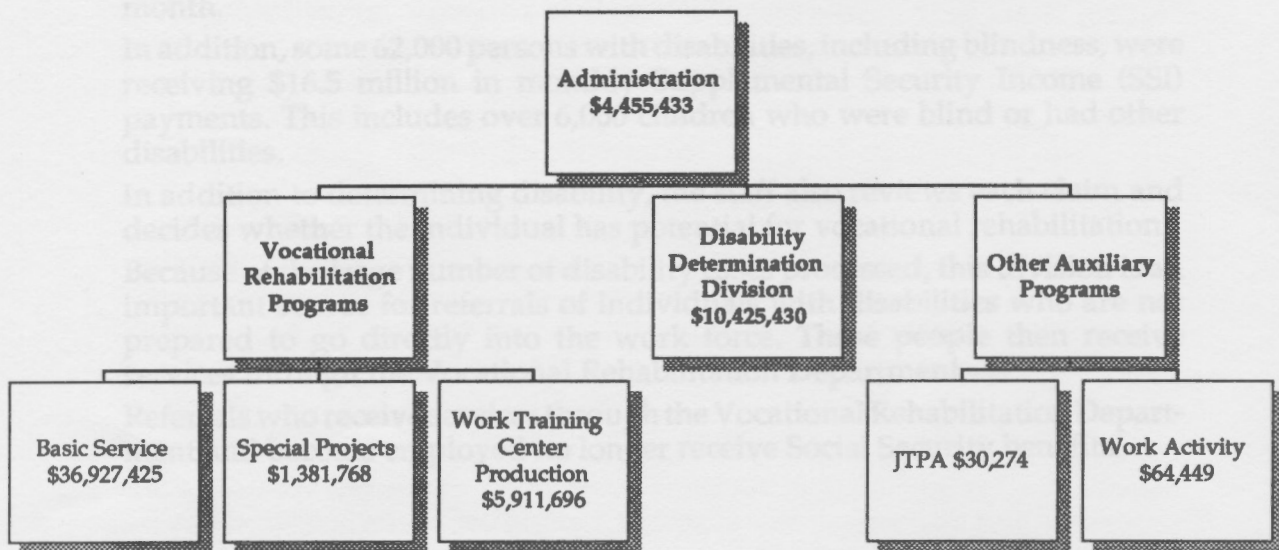
Of this amount, the department spent \$54,741,042 or 92 percent for “services to individuals.”

The “services to individuals” category includes money spent on the counseling and placement of clients (including professional and clerical salaries), diagnostic procedures and surgery, treatment, prosthetic appliances, hospitalization, training, equipment and licenses for clients, and the determinations of disability for SSA recipients.

The department spent the remaining \$4,455,433 or seven and a half percent on administration of the department.

This administration category includes administrative and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, public information, rent, office maintenance, equipment, staff training, and data processing.

Below is a breakdown of expenditures for fiscal year 1990–1991:





## X. Changes in Enabling Legislation

During fiscal year 1990-1991, there were no changes in legislation affecting the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department.



## **XI. Efficiency and Effectiveness, Act 189, Section 129.50**

### **Act 189, Section 129.50**

"Each agency of state government shall include in their annual report to the General Assembly a listing of agency programs in order of priority importance to the mission of the agency. The reports shall further contain efficiency and effectiveness measures regarding the performance of each agency program, including measures which compare actual performance for the fiscal year being reported to the actual performance of the previous fiscal year. The Budget and Control Board shall develop uniform criteria for the efficiency and effectiveness measures to be included in the report."

### **Response**

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department is made up of the vocational rehabilitation client services program and the services of the Disability Determination Division.

The Disability Determination Division processes Social Security Disability claims under the provisions of the Social Security Act and the Supplemental Security Income Program. Individuals receive benefits from these programs when physical or mental impairments keep them from working.

In addition, the division processes claims for disability benefits under a number of state programs. Claims for homestead exemption based on disability are processed for the office of the Comptroller General.

Applications for State Retirement based on total and permanent disability are processed by the Disability Determination Division for the South Carolina State Retirement System.

Under the retirement system programs, applications for Long Term Disability are also handled by the division.

The division processes applications for Medicaid coverage under programs administered by the State Health and Human Services Finance Commission. These applications include Aid to Blind and Disabled, Medically Needy, and special waivers for individuals suffering from AIDS.

Specific performance information about the two programs follows.



## **A. Vocational Rehabilitation**

South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department offices across the state provide vocational rehabilitation services to South Carolinians with disabilities.

These services help prepare clients for and find suitable employment.

During fiscal year 1990–1991, 8,213 South Carolinians with disabilities were successfully rehabilitated.

### **Eligibility**

Any individual who has a physical or mental disability which, for that individual, constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment — but for which there is a reasonable expectation that with vocational rehabilitation services that individual could be employed — is eligible to receive services from the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department.

### **Programs**

The department operates a network of offices which include vocational rehabilitation centers throughout the state, two substance abuse/dependence rehabilitation centers, and a comprehensive rehabilitation complex in West Columbia for South Carolinians with severe physical disabilities.

In addition, it offers services to the deaf and hearing impaired and operates cooperative programs with other state agencies, including the Department of Mental Health, Worker's Compensation Commission, Department of Corrections and the public schools.

The department teaches basic skills in Vocational Rehabilitation Centers throughout the state through special programs with Adult Education.

The department also emphasizes special job placement efforts, through training projects with industry and employee intervention efforts.

### **Program Objectives**

1. To serve at or above the national average of the number of persons with disabilities rehabilitated per 100,000 population.
2. To rehabilitate at or above the national average of the number of persons with disabilities rehabilitated per 100,000 population.
3. To serve persons with disabilities at a cost at or below the national average.
4. To rehabilitate persons with disabilities at a cost at or below the national average.



## Performance Measures

<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>National Average</u>	<u>SCVRD</u>
Persons with disabilities served per 100,000	362 (FFY '90)	752 (FFY '90)
Persons with disabilities rehabilitated per 100,000	83 (FFY '90)	240 (FFY '90)
Average cost per case for each person served	\$8,095 (FFY '89)	\$4,745 (FFY '89)
Average cost per case for each person rehabilitated	\$1,910 (FFY '89)	\$1,468 (FFY '89)

## B. Disability Determination Division

### Program Objectives

1. To process claims within an average processing time at or below the national average in federal fiscal year 1990-1991.
2. To maintain an accuracy rate of 95% on all claim types during federal fiscal year 1990-1991.
3. To maintain production per work year at or above the regional or national average during federal fiscal year 1990-1991.
4. To maintain medical development costs at or below regional or national average during federal fiscal year 1990-1991.
5. To maintain a cost per case of \$286 or below in federal fiscal year 1990-1991.

## Performance Measures

### Actual performance in federal fiscal year 1990-1991

	<u>Accuracy Rate (%)</u>	<u>Processing Time (Days)</u>	<u>Production Per FTE</u>	<u>Medical Cost Per Case</u>	<u>Average Cost Per Case</u>
S.C.	95.0%	67.2	225.6	\$54.72	\$265
Region	95.1%	65.1	231.6	\$69.28	\$281
U.S.	94.4%	75.2	214.5	\$69.73	\$297



## XII. Appendices

### Appendix A

#### Characteristics of the Rehabilitated

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department successfully rehabilitated 8,213 people during fiscal year 1990-1991.

At the time of referral the following were the characteristics of the 8,213:

- 73.8 percent were unemployed
- 14.6 percent were in tax-supported institutions
- 50.2 percent were dependent on family and friends for their livelihood
- 40.4 percent had less than a 12th grade education
- 61.5 percent were male
- 60.6 percent were white
- 39.1 percent were black
- .3 percent other racial categories

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department does not discriminate in the delivery of services or in employment.

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department offers equal opportunity in its employment and provision of services without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or mental or physical disability in keeping with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.



## Appendix B Disabilities

Rehabilitation of people with disabilities pays off as those with disabilities become productive.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department provided services to persons disabled by many different types of physical and mental disabilities.

The 8,213 individuals rehabilitated by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department last year had the following disabilities:

<u>Type of Disability</u>	<u>Number Rehabilitated</u>
Mental Illness	4,684
Mental Retardation	877
Orthopedic Deformity	931
Heart and Circulatory Conditions	546
Hearing Impairments	384
Epilepsy and Nervous Disorders	256
Allergy, Endocrine Disorders	184
Visual Impairments	72
Absence of Limbs	62
Digestive System Disorders	35
Speech Impairments	20
Genito-urinary System Disorders	26
Respiratory Diseases	14
Blood Diseases	13
Cancer	15
Other	94



## For More Information

For more information about the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department or vocational rehabilitation services feel free to contact your local Vocational Rehabilitation Department office or:

Joe S. Dusenbury  
Commissioner  
State Office Building  
1410 Boston Avenue  
Post Office Box 15  
West Columbia, South Carolina 29171-0015  
(803) 822-5300

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Joe S. Dismore  
Commissioner  
South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department  
1115 Boston Avenue  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201-0015  
(803) 823-2300

Type of Disability	
Mental Illness	454
Mental Retardation	87
Orthopedic Deformity	171
<b>Total Number of Documents Printed</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>Cost Per Unit</b>	<b>\$ 1.32</b>
<b>Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget &amp; Control Board (up to 255 copies)</b>	<b>\$ 347.89</b>
<b>Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies)</b>	<b>\$ 967.18</b>
<b>Total Printing Cost</b>	<b>\$ 1315.07</b>
Speech Impairments	20
Genitourinary System Disorders	26
Respiratory Diseases	14
Blood Diseases	13
Cancer	13
Other	46

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